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OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES
Research and Analysis Branch

Report No. 1045

# THE ITALIAN LUMBER INDUSTRY

14 August 1943

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Ag Memo 159

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

Research and Analysis Branch

R&A, Report No. 1045

# THE ITALIAN LUMBER INDUSTRY

14 August 1943

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REVISED EDITION (First revision 31 May 1943)

FREE

# COMPARTMENTS AND PROVINCES OF ITALY

## (INCLUDING CLAIMS ON YUGOSLAVIA)

## AND PREFECTURES OF ALBANIA

0 25 50 75 100 MILES

0 25 50 75 100 KILOMETERS

SWITZERLAND

GERMANY (AUSTRIA)

YUGOSLAVIA (CROATIA)

ALBANIA

GREECE

LIGURIAN SEA

TYRRHENIAN SEA

ADRIATIC SEA

IONIAN SEA

CORSICA

SARDINIA

SICILY

Bolzano
Sondrio
Trento
Belluno
Udine
Gorizia
Lubiana
Trieste
Aosta
Como
Bergamo
Varese
Novara
Milano
Brescia
Vicenzo
Treviso
Vercelli
Verona
Padova
Venice
Torino
Cremona
Pavia
Mantova
Rovigo
Asti
Piacenza
Ferrara
Alesandria
Parma
Reggio E.
Modena
Cuneo
Genoa
Savona
Bologna
Ravenna
Forti
Zara
Pola
Fiume
Imperia
La Spezia
Apuania
Lucca
Pistoia
Pisa
Firenze
Livorno
Pesaro
Ancona
Spalato
Avezzo
Macerata
Siena
Perugia
Ascoli
Grosseto
Terni
Teramo
Pescara
Viterbo
Rieti
Aquila
Chieti
Cattaro
Cettigne
Scutari
Kukesi
Peshkopia
Durazzo
TIRANA
Elbasan
Berat
Coritza
Valona
Agirocastro
Frosinone
Littoria
Campobasso
Foggia
Benevento
Bari
Napoli
Avellino
Salerno
Potenza
Matera
Taranto
Brindisi
Lecce
Sassari
Nuoro
Cagliari
Cosenza
Catanzaro
Palermo
Messina
Reggio C.
Trapani
Enna
Catania
Caltanisseta
Agrigento
Siracusa
Ragusa

VENEZIA TRIDENTINA
VENETO
VENEZIA GIULIA
ISTRIA
CARNARO
LOMBARDIA
PIEDMONTE
LIGURIA
EMILIA
SAN MARINO
TOSCANIA
UMBRIA
MARCHE
MONTENEGRO
ROME
LAZIO
ABRUZZI
PUGLIE
CAMPANIA
LUCANIA
CALABRIE

N

MEDITERRANEAN SEA

TUNISIA
ALGERIA
LIBYA
EGYPT
Tripoli
Misurata
Bengasi
Derna

0 250 MILES

0 250 KILOMETERS

NATIONAL BOUNDARY

COMPARTMENTAL BOUNDARY

PREFECTURAL OR PROVINCIAL BOUNDARY

SOURCE: "ISTITUTE CENTRALE DI STATISTICA DEL REGNO D'ITALIA"

MAP NO. 1473
31 MAY 1943

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OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES
Research and Analysis Branch

# THE ITALIAN LUMBER INDUSTRY

## SUMMARY

It should not be a difficult task for the occupation authorities to make effective use of the Italian lumber industry. Supplies of lumber and facilities for processing will be adequate for the special needs of the military forces and for the maintenance of essential Italian industry. Locational aspects of the wood industry are such as to permit a ready flow of necessary supplies in most regions of the country. The wartime adjustments in output which have already taken place will actually facilitate proper use of the industry by the United Nations; important changes in the pattern of production need not be made.

Neither production nor utilization of timber in Italy is large. Forests are spread throughout the country, with concentration points in the northern compartments and, to a less degree, at the southern tip of the country. Sawmills, which in themselves can provide adequate processing for many of the wood requirements of the occupying forces, are close to the sources of timber. Supplies of fuel and manpower should present no serious difficulties.

In pre-war years, the vast bulk of the lumber was used in construction. Other large uses were in the manufacture of railway ties and of packagings, especially boxes, crates, and barrels. Small amounts were needed for pitprops and for the furniture industry. Some wood was converted to pulp, which is used in paper and textile manufacturing, although the latter industry depended mainly on imported chemical pulp.

Lumber imports have been restricted and domestic production expanded during the war; the total supplies, however, have decreased by about 10 percent. The brunt of this decline has been borne by construction activities which, in the war period, have been for the most part confined to meeting military demands. The wartime shift has in general been toward the production of goods which will be needed during the reoccupation period.

Little information could be obtained (in the time available) on administrative phases of the Italian lumber industry. From this distance there appears no reason to expect that problems of any magnitude will arise. Smaller ones must be met and solved on the basis of information obtainable only in Italy. A small administrative staff of the occupying forces, preferably a staff led by a person familiar with the general pattern of lumber resources and output in Italy, should be able to establish contact with the industry and arrange for its continued functioning. The most fortuitous factor is that reoccupation requirements have so many elements in common with those of the war period. To make most effective use of the industry, reoccupation policy should therefore stress this continuation aspect.

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# THE ITALIAN LUMBER INDUSTRY

## I. ITALIAN FORESTS

Timber is found in the mountains throughout Italy. Areas of largest concentration are the Alpine compartments, especially Piemonte, Lombardia, Venezia Tridentina, and Veneto, and the compartments of Emilia, Toscana, Lazio, Campania, and Calabrie along the Appennine chain. In general, the northern region is a softwood area, while hardwoods are more characteristic of the Italian peninsula. However, Piemonte in the north is very important for its deciduous hardwood, while Calabrie, at the southern tip of the country, grows significant amounts of coniferous softwood. Forest area by compartments is shown in Table 1 of the Statistical Appendix.[1]

Forestry as such plays a less important role in the Italian economy than in most other European countries. The science of silviculture was essentially introduced only within the present century. Although significant progress has been made under the Fascist regime, Italian forests are, for the most part, composed of poor second-growth stands.

The vast bulk of Italian wood production (between 70 and 80 percent in recent years) comes from forests. Non-forest areas (mostly farm woodlots operated by small farmers) are distributed throughout the country with some concentration in the north. As usual, these farm woodlots are even less well kept than are the large forests. It is not

---

1. The compartments of Italy, and the provinces into which they are divided, are delineated on the map which is Figure 1 of the appendices.

surprising that a much larger percentage of their output is used as firewood than is the case for the forests.

Of the total acreage in forests, 5.8 million hectares, some 3.6 million or 63 percent are privately owned. Communes hold an additional 1.7 million hectares, and various public institutions some 0.3 million hectares more. The State as such owns only 3 percent, less than 200,000 hectares.[1]

## II. ITALIAN LUMBER SUPPLIES

### A. Timber Production

Most of the wood produced in Italy is of a type most suitable for firewood and charcoal. On a tonnage basis, only 25 percent of total wood output in Italy during 1934-38 was in the form of timber. (The corresponding figure for non-forest woodlands alone is estimated at 17 percent). Firewood plays an important role in the Italian household fuel economy; it is not significant for the timber and wood-products industry of the country. Imports and exports of firewood are very small. Hereafter, all references to production will be concerned with timber alone, and, unless otherwise specified, with the timber produced in forests. Output of wood, for timber and fuel, during recent pre-war years is shown in Table 2. There is some tendency for forests under the ownership of the State, communes, and public institutions to produce a more than proportionate share of timber. Privately-owned forests, for example, comprise 63 percent of the total, but produce only 58 percent of

1. The figures on ownership are for 1935. However, a recent German source (Der Bund, 10/17/42) provides some data for 1942 which indicate that the situation is essentially unchanged.

total timber output. This again offers some evidence of the lead taken by the authorities to improve forest culture in Italy.

B. Production by Types

Total production of timber by types is given in Table 3. Approximately 55 percent of the production comes from coniferous trees; the remaining 45 percent from deciduous. The same proportions obtain for soft and hard woods, respectively. The regional pattern of distribution, by types and species (where available), is given in Table 4 for a typical pre-war year. Concentration of softwood production (75 percent of total) in several of the northern compartments (Venezia Tridentina, Veneto, Lombardia, Venezia Guila e Zara, and Piemonte) is clear. The only other significant producer of softwoods is Calabrie, with some 8 percent of the total. Most of the softwood, it should be noted, is fir. In fact, only Piemonte and Calabrie produce appreciable quantities of other kinds of softwoods.

Production of deciduous hardwood is found in Piemonte in the north and all along the Appennine range to Calabrie in the south. Chestnut represents 50 percent of the total production of deciduous hardwood, beech 25 percent, and oak 20 percent.

C. Recent Trends in Production

As can be seen in Tables 2 and 3, domestic production was increasing in recent pre-war years. Between 1934-35 and 1939-40 there was an increase of some 30 percent in forest timber production, about half of this increase taking place from 1938-39 to 1939-40. No statistics are available for 1941 and 1942, but ample intelligence indicates that production has been further expanded. Italy has been

increasing the rate of depletion of her meager forest resources.

Greater wartime demands for timber and, more important, decline of imports from pre-war levels are responsible for this increase. In addition to pulp and relatively small quantities of other wood products, Italy used to import large amounts of timber, especially from Austria, Rumania, and Jugoslavia. In 1934 and 1935, such imports amounted annually to about 2,100,000 cubic meters (1,250,000 metric tons). By 1939 they had fallen below 1,400,000 cubic meters. They are even smaller today.

Total supplies of timber in Italy have therefore declined -- though not appreciably -- during the past decade. Compared to about 5,000,000 cubic meters in 1934-35, perhaps about 4,500,000 cubic meters are now available per annum. The brunt of this decline was undoubtedly borne by the construction industry, which normally utilizes most of Italian timber supplies. (Imports were heavily weighted with softwoods used in construction). This imposed no real hardship since many construction activities would have been curtailed anyway under the pressures of wartime needs for manpower.

D. Sawmill Facilities

The regional distribution of sawmills in Italy follows closely that of lumber production. Today there are about 3,000 in Italy. In view of the increased domestic output of timber, there is every reason to believe these mills are still available and adequately manned. Most of them are run by electricity or by hydraulic power.

The proximity of mills to forest resources and production, and the considerations above provide some assurance that this basic processing of lumber can be continued. A

list of about 600 sawmills, grouped by compartment, province, and city, is given in Appendix B. Most of these are small; indication of size is given wherever possible.

## III. THE USE PATTERN OF TIMBER

A summary presentation of the uses of timber in Italy is given in Table 5 of Appendix A. This shows the change in total utilization from pre-war years, and the shifts among different uses. A brief discussion under each of the important headings follows. In Table 6 of Appendix A are given some over-all statistics for 1942 on the numbers of establishments and employees in the lumber and woodworking industries of Italy.

### A. Construction

The largest part of timber production (and imports) always went into construction of one sort or another. In pre-war years, it is estimated that some 3,210,000 cubic meters were so used. Under the impact of war, curtailment readily took place in this sector. Although some 2,667,000 cubic meters have probably been utilized for "construction", mainly military, during the war years, the particular uses have changed considerably. Civilian construction has been severely restricted. Lumber has been used extensively in war plant construction and repair, in shipbuilding and submarine-building yards, for army barracks and other temporary constructions, and for dock and harbor extension and maintenance. In recent months, air raid damage repairs of all sorts have made demands upon timber allocated for "construction."

The important fact is that wartime activity has been maintained in those types of construction which will loom large in the reoccupation and post-occupation period.

Supplies of timber are still adequate; they are available in practically all regions of Italy. Construction facilities of the kind needed have been maintained through the war.[1]

B. Pulp and Paper

1. Mechanical Pulp. This is used for newsprint, cardboard, and low grades of wrapping paper. In recent pre-war years (1937 and 1938) an average of 158,900 tons of mechanical pulp were produced. This required about 410,000 cubic meters of timber. Imports of mechanical pulp were very small (less than 5,000 tons) and none was exported.

It is estimated that current requirements of timber for mechanical pulp are about the same as before the war. Little reduction has been made in the utilization of newsprint or packagings of paper and cardboard. The industry has thus been essentially maintained throughout the war. The bulk of the processing facilities is concentrated in a small number of firms, which are listed (and located) in Section 2 of Appendix B.

2. Chemical Pulp. Most of Italy's pre-war supplies of chemical pulp were imported. Of approximately 300,000 tons of chemical pulp utilized in each of the years 1937 and 1938, more than 255,000 tons (about 85 percent) came from other countries. Domestic pulp output required about 190,000 cubic meters of timber.[2] (It may be noted that the large imports, in the form of pulp, were the equivalent of more than 1,200,000

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1. Important construction firms known to have been operating at the beginning of the war are listed in Section 4 of Appendix B. It is believed that most of these are still operating.

2. These figures refer only to the four largest chemical pulp plants; they exclude pulp production by paper and artificial fiber plants for their own utilization. It is unlikely that pulp production in these vertically-integrated firms is a large proportion of total domestic output of pulp.

cubic meters of timber).

The bulk of imported chemical pulp, some 145,000 tons, was used in the manufacture of artificial textile fibers and came primarily from Sweden and Finland and, to a smaller extent, from Norway. Other chemical pulp, mostly used for better grades of paper and cardboard, was imported principally from Germany.

Wartime imports of chemical pulp are estimated at about 200,000 tons. It is not likely that domestic production has been increased much above 50,000 tons, requiring about 250,000 cubic meters of timber. The inability to maintain the pre-war level of chemical pulp imports, coupled with a significant wartime increase in the output of synthetic textile fibers[1] has necessitated a reduction in the Italian output of better-grade papers. It should be noted, however, that in addition to wood pulp, important raw materials used in Italian paper and cardboard manufacturing are old paper, rags, and straw. Current production has not been reduced to the level that would be suggested by the loss of wartime imports of pulp.

Should Italy's ties with the rest of the Continent be severed, synthetic textile production in Italy would be reduced to about one-fourth current levels. The problem has been discussed in another report.[2] The limitation on domestic synthetic textile production is Italian chemical pulp capacity. The relatively small demands made on Italian lumber resources by requirements for chemical pulp will consequently not increase, at least in the short run.

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1. 1942 output is estimated at 190,000 metric tons, compared to 120,000 tons in 1938.

2. See OSS, Research and Analysis, Ag Memo 121, June 19, 1943.

C. Lumber for Packaging

Boxes, crates, and barrels are needed in large numbers in Italy, especially because of the scale of her fruit and vegetable production. Before the war, some 700,000 cubic meters of wood went into such uses. Of this quantity, however, about 85,000 cubic meters were used for barrel staves which were exported. Requirements for the domestic needs were thus about 615,000 cubic meters of wood. Current wartime needs have not changed appreciably.

Simple production facilities are used in the manufacture of most wooden boxes, crates, and barrels. All types of wood can be used; production tends to take place close to the areas in which boxes and crates are needed. Hence production is concentrated in Sicily and in the southern provinces of Italy. Adequate supplies of wood exist, especially in Calabria, for the manufacture of boxes and crates. It should be noted that low-quality lumber can be utilized for this purpose. In particular, firewood, which is so abundantly available in Italy, can be substituted if it is necessary to increase the supplies of lumber available for construction and other purposes.

D. Railway Ties

Practically all Italian railway ties are made of wood. Normally, Italy required annually some 180,000 tons of ties (equal to about 500,000 cubic meters of timber) to maintain her railways. Wartime maintenance has been subnormal; on the other hand, damage to lines, especially from bombings, has introduced an additional demand for railway ties. It is probable, therefore, that a rate of production which uses about half a million cubic meters of timber each year has been continued.

It is not known from what parts of Italy the timber used in ties was taken. The concentration of railway mileage in the north may suggest that the resources of that area were used. Ties adequate, at least for temporary use, can be made quite simply with any kind of sawmill. Since there are large quantities of oak and beech (the types of tree preferred) in Calabrie, significant quantities of ties can be obtained in the south of Italy, if necessary.

E. Pitprops

Italian requirements for pitprops have always been very small because of the limited coal resources of the country. Wartime increases in coal mining have raised timber demands of the industry from the peacetime figure of about 25,000 cubic meters per year to 63,000 cubic meters. Even so, neither wood supplies nor elementary production facilities will be a limiting factor.

F. Wood-Gas Generators

Wartime motor-fuel shortages have caused considerable conversion of trucks, buses, and automobiles to wood-gas. Pre-war use of wood-gas generators was negligible. Today, however, approximately 20,000 tons of motor fuel are made from wood. Beechwood is the wood most frequently used. On the basis of the limited information available, it appears that the Italians use mainly charcoal in their wood-gas generators, instead of wood-chips, as is the practice in Germany. While the use of charcoal for motor fuel undoubtedly impinges upon the use of charcoal for other purposes, it is unimportant in the pattern of timber utilization.

G. Other Uses of Wood

Numerous other relatively small requirements exist for timber. Worth mentioning, perhaps, are its use in making

telegraph poles and furniture. The requirements for poles are almost insignificant in amount and can readily be met, if necessary, from local resources throughout the country. In pre-war years, Italy had an extensive and well-developed furniture industry. Its lumber requirements were small; on the other hand, large numbers of skilled workers and some specialized equipment were utilized. Little furniture manufacturing has taken place during the war. In the post-occupation period, however, some resumption of output may be desirable. This will supply needed consumer goods as well as an important source of exployment. A list of household furniture manufacturers in all parts of Italy is presented in Section 3 of Appendix B.

## IV. THE LUMBER INDUSTRY IN THE REOCCUPATION PERIOD

The Italian lumber industry can be expected to fit quite readily into the pattern of requirements of the reoccupation authorities. Primarily, this is a consequence of the fact that the industry, during the war, has had to make some of the adjustments which will be necessary for the role it must play during the reoccupation period. But even these wartime adjustments, it may be noted, were not marked ones (see Table 5, Appendix A), so that there has been maintained in the industry a degree of stability which will facilitate operations. Italian timber production can fulfill military and civilian essential requirements during the occupation period. It is expected that the necessary processing equipment (and manpower) will be available and will be prepared to turn out lumber and wood products. Furthermore, both the forest resources and the sawmilling facilities of Italy are well distributed over the area. Many of the basic reoccupation requirements can readily be filled by the output of local saw mills. In addition, it should be pointed out that some civilian demands for timber are deferable for at

least a brief period. Thus, there exists some slack which can be taken up should demands by our military forces exceed expectations.

A. Processing Facilities

Examination of the wartime shifts in the various phases of the Italian lumber and wood processing industries indicates that all important facilities have been kept functioning during the war. It is believed, therefore, that the saw mills, pulp and paper mills, construction establishments and, to a less extent, even furniture manufacturers, (listed in Appendix B of this report and known to be correct as of the beginning of the war), represent going concerns available for work during the reoccupation period. This is particularly true of the saw mills, which are most important. Incidentally, these are chiefly of a scale and type which would permit their ready operation by others even in the unlikely event that regular employees are not available.

B. Wood Supplies and Possible Utilization

Current production of domestic timber in Italy is at the rate of about 4,000,000 cubic meters a year. Wartime imports have been supplying an additional 500,000 cubic meters so that 4.5 million have been available. The reduction in supplies, when these imports can no longer be obtained, will not be serious.

Requirements during the reoccupation period can be segregated into two convenient categories. The first involves those requirements needed to maintain more or less essential Italian industries. The other stems from the special needs of an active military organization. The first category has been making rather nominal demands upon the lumber industry during the war. It need not be expanded

during the reoccupation period. The second category includes products and processes which were, for the most part, utilized by Italy during the war. They are reasonably well adapted to the requirements of the reoccupation forces.

1. Essential Italian Industry. During the first year of occupation, at least 600,000 cubic meters of timber will be needed for packaging materials. Provision for supplies of boxes, crates and barrels should be made, although the immediacy of this need will be conditioned by the relationship of the time of occupation to the harvest, particularly of fruits. A large part of the requirements for this purpose will be utilized in the southern part of Italy and can be produced there. This latter statement is true not only because the facilities needed are simple ones and the raw material resources are available, but also because much of the wood for such products normally comes from the forests of Southern Italy.

Railroad ties may be needed in approximately the same quantity (500,000 cubic meters in terms of timber) on an annual basis, as they were in earlier years. Should it be necessary to rebuild railroads which have been destroyed by bombing, or by retreating armies, wood of the type needed for ties can be obtained in Southern Italy. Processing facilities will certainly be available in that area, although almost any sawmill could make adequate ties quite readily.[1]

Requirements of wood for pitprops will continue to be small, primarily because Italian coal industry is very small. There will be no problem of the adequacy of supplies for this purpose.

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1. About 50 ties are needed to build each 100 feet of main-track mileage.

Finally, wartime utilization of domestic wood for pulp has amounted only to about 650,000 cubic meters. (See Table 5). It may be advisable to continue to meet this demand, since considerable quantities of paper and cardboard will be needed by the occupation forces, as well as for essential Italian civilian and industrial requirements. Textile production will have to be curtailed, but this problem arises from aspects of the economy other than timber.[1]

2. Requirements for Reoccupation Activities. The largest quantities of Italian lumber (see Table 5) have been used for construction purposes. Readily available are simple facilities for making boards which can be used for barrack construction, essential repairs, moulds for pouring concrete should fortifications be needed, dock repair and construction, etc. It is most unlikely that reoccupation requirements for all these purposes will utilize the entire supply of lumber -- in excess of 2,000,000 cubic meters -- available for such use. Hence, there should be no large problem in fulfilling these needs.

C. Administrative Considerations

Little information could be obtained (in the time available) on administrative phases of the Italian lumber industry. From this distance there appears no reason to expect that problems of any magnitude will arise. Smaller ones must be met and solved on the basis of information obtainable only in Italy.

The characteristics of the lumber and wood-processing economy of Italy, which have been discussed above, should facilitate its functioning during the reoccupation period. It is not likely that manpower and machinery will have to

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1. See above, II. Pulp and Paper.

be imported. A small administrative staff of the occupying forces, preferably a staff led by a person familiar with the general pattern of lumber resources and uses in Italy, should be able to establish contact with the industry and arrange for its continued functioning. The most fortuitous factor is that reoccupation requirements have so many elements in common with those of the war period. To make more effective use of the industry, reoccupation policy should therefore stress this continuation aspect. Fellings should not exceed recent rates; manpower and productive facilities everywhere in the industry ought not to be allowed to remain idle.

# APPENDICES

Table 1. ITALIAN FOREST AREA[a]

| Compartment | Thousands of hectares |
|---|---|
| Piemonte..... | 572 |
| Liguria..... | 264 |
| Lombardia..... | 375 |
| Venezia Tridentina... | 595 |
| Veneto..... | 361 |
| Venezia Giulia e Zara | 269 |
| Emilia..... | 335 |
| Toscana..... | 813 |
| Marche..... | 113 |
| Umbria..... | 224 |
| Lazio..... | 364 |
| Abruzzi e Molise..... | 239 |
| Campania..... | 258 |
| Puglie..... | 62 |
| Lucania..... | 126 |
| Calabrie..... | 384 |
| Sicilia..... | 87 |
| Sardegna..... | 122 |
| Total | 5,563 |

a. The figures in this table refer to the agricultural census of 1929. No similar breakdown by region is available for later years. Total forest area, however, had increased by about 4 percent, to 5,808,000 hectares, by 1935. It is essentially the same now.

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Table 2. -- Production of Wood in Italy[a]

| Year | Total | | Production of Wood in Forests[b] | | | | | | Production of Wood in non-Forest Areas[c] | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Timber | | Fuel | | | | Timber | | Firewood | |
| | | | | | Firewood | | Charcoal | | | | | |
| | Metric Tons | Cubic Meters | Metric Tons | Cubic Meters | Metric Tons | Cubic Meters | Metric Tons | Cubic Meters | Metric Tons | Cubic Meters | Metric Tons | Cubic Meters |
| 1934-35 | 8,604,345 | 17,721,378 | 1,820,000 | 3,640,740 | 3,415,933 | 6,210,166 | 578,412 | 3,470,472 | 480,000 | 800,000 | 2,310,000 | 4,200,000 |
| 1935-36 | 8,593,995 | 17,448,337 | 1,930,000 | 3,222,360 | 3,351,983 | 6,093,905 | 522,012 | 3,132,072 | 480,000 | 800,000 | 2,310,000 | 4,200,000 |
| 1936-37 | 8,971,373 | 18,277,258 | 2,070,000 | 3,457,470 | 3,550,562 | 6,454,922 | 560,811 | 3,364,866 | 480,000 | 800,000 | 2,310,000 | 4,200,000 |
| 1937-38 | 9,247,827 | 18,841,972 | 2,120,000 | 3,516,350 | 3,754,505 | 6,825,690 | 583,322 | 3,499,932 | 480,000 | 800,000 | 2,310,000 | 4,200,000 |
| 1938-39 | 9,166,267 | 18,885,232 | 2,100,000 | 3,495,430 | 3,650,837 | 6,637,222 | 625,430 | 3,752,580 | 480,000 | 800,000 | 2,310,000 | 4,200,000 |
| 1939-40 | 10,112,500 | 20,344,319 | 2,380,000 | 3,963,480 | 4,369,718 | 7,944,147 | 572,782 | 3,436,692 | 480,000 | 800,000 | 2,310,000 | 4,200,000 |

[a] Production figures have been expressed in terms of cubic meters and metric tons. The data can be converted to board feet by using the following conversion factor: 1 cubic meter equals 254 board feet of lumber.

[b] Computed from the Annuario Statistico Italiano. Some of the data were in terms of cubic meters, other were in terms of metric tons. The following conversion factors were used:

1 cubic meter of timber equals .6 tons.
1 ton of firewood equals 1.818 cubic meters.
1 ton of charcoal equals 6 cubic meters.

[c] Wood from farms, parks, orchards, etc. The Annuaire Internationale de Statistique Forestiere, International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, 1936, p. 172, estimates that the production of wood in non-forest areas was approximately 5,000,000 cubic meters in 1933. It is unlikely that there has been any significant change in wood production in non-forest areas. The breakdown of this figure between timber and firewood is an approximation.

Table 3. -- Production of Timber in Italian Forests 1934-1940[a/]
(In Cubic Meters)

| Year | Total | Type | | Quality | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Coniferous | Deciduous | Softwood | Hardwood |
| 1934-35 | 3,040,740 | 1,471,290 | 1,569,450 | 1,551,950 | 1,488,790 |
| 1935-36 | 3,222,360 | 1,519,960 | 1,702,400 | 1,567,960 | 1,654,400 |
| 1936-37 | 3,457,470 | 1,762,160 | 1,695,310 | 1,807,290 | 1,650,180 |
| 1937-38 | 3,516,350 | 1,893,580 | 1,622,770 | 1,934,730 | 1,581,620 |
| 1938-39 | 3,495,430 | 1,828,920 | 1,666,510 | 1,870,450 | 1,624,980 |
| 1939-40 | 3,963,480 | 2,090,020 | 1,873,460 | 2,152,830 | 1,810,650 |

a/ Compiled from Annuario Statistico Italiano. These figures do not include the production of wood from non-forest sources.

See Table 2 for estimates of productions in non-forest areas.

Due to its large size, the following document has been filmed in segments. The order of the segments is as follows: left to right, top to bottom.

TABLE 4 - PRODUCTION OF WOOD IN ITALIAN FORESTS

Forest Year 1 July 1937 to 30 June 1938
(In Cubic Meters)

| COMPARTMENTS | TIMBER | | | | | | | | | | | | FUEL | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | CONIFEROUS | | | | | | DECIDUOUS | | | | | | Total Coniferous and Deciduous | FIREWOOD (Cubic Meters) | CHARCOAL (Cubic Meters) |
| | SOFTWOOD | | | HARDWOOD | | | SOFTWOOD | HARDWOOD | | | | | | | |
| | Fir | Other Species | Total | Larch | Other Species | Total | Various Species | Chestnut | Beech | Oak | Other Species | Total | | | |
| Piemonte | 74,280 | 27,860 | 102,140 | 50,570 | 160 | 50,730 | 110,980 | 132,800 | 18,030 | 26,550 | 10,520 | 187,900 | 451,750 | 1,066,771 | 69,054 |
| Liguria | 2,630 | 69,790 | 72,420 | 500 | - | 500 | 1,830 | 68,530 | 4,730 | 2,090 | 80 | 75,430 | 150,180 | 224,376 | 124,074 |
| Lombardia | 150,920 | 22,560 | 173,480 | 24,340 | - | 24,340 | 38,140 | 26,920 | 3,800 | 12,040 | 6,450 | 49,210 | 285,170 | 830,457 | 49,626 |
| Venezia Tridentina | 495,970 | 51,670 | 547,640 | 86,880 | - | 86,880 | 770 | 420 | 6,260 | 80 | 190 | 6,950 | 642,240 | 419,009 | 36,570 |
| Veneto | 368,410 | 21,310 | 389,720 | 37,400 | - | 37,400 | 10,290 | 37,660 | 15,690 | 1,320 | 3,460 | 58,130 | 495,540 | 636,530 | 28,728 |
| Venezia Guila e Zara | 145,850 | 24,470 | 170,820 | 1,550 | - | 1,550 | 2,120 | 840 | 48,810 | 9,970 | 2,610 | 62,230 | 236,720 | 355,946 | 108,984 |
| Emilia | 3,990 | 1,080 | 5,070 | - | - | - | 37,200 | 44,870 | 9,580 | 15,980 | 1,720 | 72,150 | 114,420 | 988,047 | 280,680 |
| Toscana | 15,620 | 46,510 | 62,130 | - | 2,280 | 2,280 | 20,920 | 100,680 | 5,750 | 23,430 | 8,290 | 138,150 | 223,480 | 642,138 | 631,248 |
| Marche | - | - | - | - | - | - | 240 | 4,620 | 1,990 | 3,500 | 320 | 10,430 | 10,670 | 111,318 | 91,092 |
| Umbria | - | 8,830 | 8,830 | - | - | - | - | 5,360 | - | 29,720 | - | 35,080 | 43,910 | 136,984 | 196,446 |
| Lazio | - | - | - | - | - | - | 74,300 | 70,230 | 17,510 | 35,280 | [illegible],590 | 123,610 | 127,910 | 266,701 | 443,472 |
| Abruzzi e Molise | 5,260 | 460 | 5,720 | - | - | - | 280 | 3,530 | 37,310 | 14,900 | 70 | 55,780 | 61,790 | 315,179 | 209,736 |
| Campania | - | 760 | 760 | - | - | - | 10,000 | 122,210 | 64,750 | 13,960 | 930 | 201,850 | 212,610 | 170,876 | 396,474 |
| Puglia | - | 450 | 450 | - | - | - | - | - | 8,780 | 660 | 400 | 9,840 | 10,290 | 33,238 | 63,900 |
| Lucania | 530 | - | 530 | - | - | - | 720 | 3,070 | 7,910 | 27,620 | - | 38,600 | 39,850 | 52,800 | 97,194 |
| Calabria | 14,830 | 130,030 | 144,860 | - | - | - | 6,760 | 64,740 | 88,310 | 51,270 | 8,870 | 213,190 | 368,810 | 359,924 | 330,894 |
| Sicilia | - | 5,170 | 5,170 | - | - | - | 130 | 7,900 | 7,830 | 2,870 | 980 | 19,580 | 24,880 | 15,989 | 54,240 |
| Sardegna | - | 160 | 160 | - | - | - | 140 | 5,900 | - | 13,560 | 370 | 19,830 | 20, 130 | 199,447 | 287,520 |
| Kingdom of Italy | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1937-1938 | 1,278,290 | 411,610 | 1,689,900 | 201,240 | 2,440 | 203,680 | 244,830 | 700,250 | 347,040 | 284,800 | 45,850 | 1,377,940 | 3,516,350 | 6,825,690 | 3,499,932 |
| 1936-1937 | 1,235,830 | 335,750 | 1,571,580 | 188,030 | 2,550 | 190,580 | 235,710 | 744,980 | 372,010 | 300,170 | 42,440 | 1,459,600 | 3,457,470 | 6,454,922 | 3,364,866 |
| 1935-1936 | 1,118,880 | 243,970 | 1,362,850 | 156,230 | 880 | 157,110 | 205,110 | 614,840 | 331,810 | 515,310 | 35,330 | 1,497,290 | 3,222,360 | 6,093,905 | 3,132,072 |
| 1934-1935 | 1,089,610 | 226,840 | 1,316,450 | 154,410 | 430 | 154,840 | 235,500 | 585,160 | 468,760 | 246,510 | 33,520 | 1,333,950 | 3,040,740 | 6,210,166 | 3,470,472 |

Source: Gazzetta Ufficiale del Regno d'Italia, 21 Marzo 1939

Table 5. -- Use Pattern of Timber in Italy

(in cubic meters)

| Use | Pre-war[a] | Estimated 1942 |
|---|---|---|
| As lumber: | | |
| Construction[b] | 3,210,000 | 2,667,000 |
| Boxes, barrels, crates, etc. | 615,000 | 615,000 |
| Railway ties | 500,000 | 500,000 |
| Pitprops | 25,000 | 63,000 |
| Furniture, etc. | 50,000 | 5,000 |
| Total | 4,400,000 | 3,850,000 |
| As pulp: | | |
| Mechanical pulp | 410,000 | 400,000 |
| Chemical pulp | 190,000[c] | 250,000[d] |
| Total | 600,000 | 650,000 |
| Grand Total | 5,000,000[e] | 4,500,000[f] |

a. Figures refer to averages for 1938 and 1939.

b. Also includes other uses of lumber not elsewhere specified.

c. In addition to the production of chemical pulp, the equivalent of more than 1,200,000 cubic meters of timber were imported in the form of chemical pulp.

d. Estimated imports of chemical pulp in 1942 are equivalent to 1,000,000 cubic meters of timber.

e. Of which imports represent approximately 1,500,000 cubic meters.

f. Of which estimated imports represent approximately 500,000 cubic meters.

Table 6. -- ITALIAN LUMBER AND WOODWORKING INDUSTRIES, NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS AND EMPLOYEES, 1942

| Industry | Number of Establishments | Number of Persons Employed |
|---|---|---|
| Total, lumber and woodworking | 7,765 | 102,289 |
| Sawmills | 2,916 | 39,284 |
| Furniture industry | 1,227 | 24,643 |
| Carpentry Plants | 1,149 | 16,546 |
| Shipyards | 590 | 3,547 |
| Barrel factories | 110 | 1,114 |
| Wooden tools, etc. | 410 | 8,482 |
| Broom and brush factories | 760 | 2,815 |
| Cork factories | 407 | 4,080 |
| Various manufactures of reed, cane, and willow | 196 | 1,778 |

Source: Lumber Industry and Trade of Italy, report by Lumber Unit, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, August 9, 1943

## 1. A SELECTED LIST OF ITALIAN SAWMILLS[1]

(as of 1939 and 1940)

### a. Piedmonte

(Turin)

Turin:

Luigi Bellando, Corso Tassoni 57.
Band saws only, electric drive, hand-actioned conveyors.

Fratelli Corno, Strada Pianezza 53.
Band saws, hydraulic drive.
Capacity: boards, 70 cu. ft.

Carlo Mautino fu Giovanni, Via Perugia 36.
Band saws, hand-actioned conveyors, electric drive.
Capacity: 5-10 logs per day; 70-175 cu. ft.

Ettore Pautrero, Via Padova 41.
Band saws, hand-actioned conveyors, electric drive.
Capacity: 30 logs per day; 525-695 cu. ft.

Giacomo Marchisio, Strada S. Mauro 333.
Band saws, hydraulic drive.
Capacity: boards, 70 cu. ft.

Luigi Donato, Via Baltea 21.
Band saws, hydraulic mill.
Capacity: 105 cu. ft. boards.

Geom. G. F. Perino, Strada Venaria 90.
Band saws, hydraulic drive.
Capacity: boards, 70-105 cu. ft.

Fratelli Gardini, Corso Francia 40.
Band saws, log carriers and conveyors, electric drive.
Capacity: 20-25 logs per day; 420-490 cu. ft.

Giovanni Givone, Corso Regina Margherita 202.
Band saws, log carriers and conveyors, electric drive.
Capacity: 10-15 logs per day; 175-210 cu. ft.

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1/ All the sawmills in Arezzo, Bologna, Ferrara, Florence Forli, Modena, Pistoia, Ravenna, and Reggio Emilia use band and circular saws and have electric drive. Unless otherwise specified, the drive utilized is principally hydraulic or electric, steam being used only for temporary installations or where, infrequently, neither hydraulic nor electric power is available. Gas engines are used only rarely in emergency cases.

Little information is available on scale of operation. The industry is characterized by the abundance (nearly 3,000) of small sawmills. However, there are some large units, principally in the northern provinces. Where general information on size was available, an asterisk (*) is used to indicate a small mill; two (**), a medium; and three (***), a large mill.

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b. Liguria

(Genoa)

Genoa:

Attilio Bagnara, Via XX Settembre 41-5.
Band and swing saws, electric drive.

Emanuele Capurro, Via S. Martino 3.
Band saws, electric drive.

Lorenzo Giusta, Via Vecchia 83 n.
Band saws, electric drive.

Luigi Mangiarotti, Via Piacenza 90.
Band and circular saws, electric drive.

Cooperativa Lavoranti in Legno, Via S. Martino 13.
Band saws, electric drive.

c. Lombardia

(Bergamo)

Bergamo:

Giacomo Beretta, Via Maglio del Lotto 9.

Luigi Beretta, Via Broseta 95.

Luigi Fassi, Via Borgo Palazzo 73.

Giovanni Malfassi, Via Cappuccini 9.

Agostino Vitali, Via Loretto 13.

Costa Volpino:

Luigi Carrara.

Lovere:

Luigi Carrara.

Nossa:

Alessandro Rag. Polizzari.

Paderno d'Adda:

Pietro Viscardi.

Palazzago:

G. Bruni.

Ponte di Nossa:

Alessandro Rag. Polizzari.

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c. Lombardia (continued)

(Bergamo)

San Giovanni Bianco:

Giuseppe Goglio.

San Pellegrino:

Ambrosio Colleoni.

(Brescia)

Brescia:

Dante Guerani, Viale del Re 64.

Eustacchio S. Segheria, Via Fiume 7.

Rovato:

Giovanni Maria Brighetti.

Salo:

Luigi Bassani, Via Rive.

(Como)

Albavilla:

Soc. Industria del Legno.

Barzano:

Renzo Bartesaghi.

Bellano:

Vittoria Selvafolta, Via A. Pontile.

Canta:

Soc. Industria Legno.

Carugo Arosio:

Giacomo & Figli Mauri, Via Stazione.

Como:

Giuseppe di Carlo Bini Bianchi, Via G. Bersieri 28.

Cosio:

Pellegrino S. A. Chizla.

Erba:

Pietro du Fili. Sangiorgio, Via Leopardi.

c. Lombardia (continued)

(Cremona)

Annicco:

Carlo Bassani, Via G. Mazzini.

Crema:

Salvioni Soc. An. Flli. 5 Bartolomeo dei Morti.

Cremona:

Camillo Corbari, Via Postumia 5.

Foli Soc. An. Flli. Via Carlo Alberto 36.

Cussola:

Libero Ditta Invernizzi. Via Pero 3.

Pandino:

Carlo Premoli.

Soresina:

Fratelli Rinaldi, Via Filodrammatici 23.

Spino D'Adda:

Caglio & Bergomi.

Vaiano Cremasco:

Segheria Elettrica Vaianese, Via Bagnolo.

(Mantova)

Bagnolo San Vito:

Giuseppe Bordini.

Canneto sull'Oglio:

Giulio Lorenzini.

Viadana:

Giovanni Rossi, Via Corriera 5.

(Milano)

Abbiategrasso:

Colombo & Negri, Viale al Cimitero 7.

Giuseppe Comolli, Corso Cavallotti 4.

Caronno:

G. Peruchetti, Via Isonzo 4.

c. Lombardia (continued)

(Milano)

Casalpusterlengo:

Soc. An. Fabbriche Piammiferi ed. Affini. (S.A.F.F.A.)

Cassano D'Adda:

Angelo Canavesio.

Cernusco Sul Naviglio:

Villa Fratelli.

Cesano Maderno:

Pietro & C. O. Secondi.

Codogno:

Luigi Mariani. Molino Nuovo.

Soc. An. Rossi Segheria. Via Carducci 12.

Giussano:

Meccanica Soc. An. Segheria. Fraz. Brugazzo.

Gorgonzola:

Ernesto Pirola, Cascina Guarnazzola.

Legnano:

Piero Baita, Via per Castellanza 27.

Lodi:

Lodigiano Cantiere.

Moro Gaetano & Figli. Via S. Colombano 4.

Marnate Olona:

Fratelli Galli, Via per Legnano 16.

Melegnano:

Ambrogio Dezza, Via Solferino 4.

Milano:

Caldara & Oriani, Via F. Lomazzo 35.

Angelo Castoldi, Via Giorgione 8.

Comone & Castiglione, S. A., Via Melzo 28.

Segheria Manoli, Via San Rocco 18.

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c. Lombardia (continued)

(Milano)

Milano:

Antonio Romagnoni, Viale Bligny 42.

Soc. An. Segheria Italiana, Via Nino Bixio 7.

Carlo Spada, Via Buoncompagni 13.

Amadeo Abati, Via Gentiline 11.

Augusto Antonelli, N. Creppi 7.

Gaetano Baruffi, Via Vespri Siciliani 58-60.

Aroldo Bazzoni, Via Caccialepori 7.

M. Bianchi, Via Calabria 4.

Alberto Bordogna, Via Aldo Setto 24.

Giuseppe Ciarambino, Via Ampere 105.

G. Bovolato Ditta, Via Cola da Montano 9-11.

Brichetti Giovanni Maria Ditta. Corso Sempione 38.

Giovanni Ermolli, Via Carducci 18.

Danielli Fratelli, Via A. Sciesa 3.

Carlo Garlaschelli, Corso S. Cottardo 38.

Enrico Invernizzi, Via M. Quadrio 5 (Turro Milanese)

Perondi & Balestrini, Piazzale Cambara 2.

Vairetti Raimondo & Figli, Via Guregnano 38.

Antonio Romegnoni, Viale Bligny 42.

S.A.F.F.A. (Soc. An. Fabbriche Fiammiferi ed Affini), Via Moscova 18.

Soc. An. Trancerie Flavio Mozzina, Via F. Cavallotti 5.

Mario Vigani, Via Pier della Francesca 20.

Monza

Da Mas & Co., Via A. Volta 5.

Soc. An. Guffanti Ratti & Co.

Pieva Fissiraga:

Giuseppe Jacopetti, Cascina Bonora.

Rescaldina:

Carlo De Servi, Via Vitt. Emanuele 23.

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c. Lombardia (continued)

(Milano)

S. Colombano Al Lambro:

Fratelli Baggi.

Seregno:

Antonio Silla, Via Cristoforo Colombo 6.

Umberto Trabattoni, Via Santa Valeria.

Soc. An. in Accomandita Villa & Co., Via C. Colombo 6.

Sesto S. Giovanni:

Pietro Sardi, Via Garibaldi 3.

(Pavia)

Belgioioso:

Ambrogio Lodigiani.

Soc. An. Segheria Belgioioso.

Soc. An. Segheria Broglia.

Pavia:

Carlo Franchini, Via Trento 15.

Soc. An. Segheria Broglia, Via Rocchetta 1.

Spada, Via Stefano Braventano 2.

Tre Re:

Cesare Broglia.

(Sondrio)

Berbenno di Valtellina:

Geom. Otello Franzoni, San Pietro.

Morbegno:

Luigi Del Nero, Piazza San Rocco.

Sondrio:

Ferdinando Carini, Via Piazzi 8.

Talamona:

Fratelli Vairetti.

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c. Lombardia (continued)

(Sondrio)

Tirano:

Ferdinando Carini.

Luigi Pianta.

(Varese)

Arsago:

Tognella & Co.

Busto Arsizio:

Renzo Bianchi, Via Lombroso.

Lama & Radice Erba, Via dell'Acqua.

Gallarata:

Pierino Caerezza, Via Como 37.

Luino:

Giovanni Ferrari, Via B. Luini.

Pietro Pisoni, Via Dante Alighieri 25.

Samarate:

Gaetano Introini.

d. Venezia Tridentina

(Bolzano)

Bolzano:

***S.A. Feltrinelli. Industrial zone, swing saws, hydraulic and mechanical carriers, electric and hydraulic drives.

Francesco Plattner, Via di Mezzo, I.
Swing saw, hydraulic and mechanical carrier, electric and hydraulic drive.

Brunico:

Ignazio Franzelin.
Swing saw, hydraulic and mechanical carrier, electric and hydraulic drive.

Frazione Gries:

Societa Fratelli Betta.
Swing saw, hydraulic and mechanical carrier, electric and hydraulic drive.

d. Venezia Tridentina (continued)

(Bolanzo)

Merano:

G. M. Brichetti.
Swing saw, hydraulic and mechanical carrier, electric and hydraulic drive.

Francesco Mellrigl.
Swing saw, hydraulic and mechanical carrier, electric and hydraulic drive.

Vipiteno:

Ditta Stoetter.
Swing saw, hydraulic and mechanical carrier, electric and hydraulic drive.

(Trento)

Cavalese:

Commune di Cavalese.
Swing saw, hydraulic and mechanical carrier, electric and hydraulic drive.

Cles:

Fratelli Marchi.
Swing saw, hydraulic and mechanical carrier, electric and hydraulic drive.

e. Veneto

(Belluno)

Auronzo:

Valentino Monti & Figlio. Swing saws; electric and hydraulic drive.

Belluno:

Segherie Bellunesi. Swing saws; electric and hydraulic drive.

Calalzo:

Industria Cadorina del Legno. Swing saw, hydraulic and mechanical carrier, electric and hydraulic drive.

Segherie Orlando Giacobbi. Swing saw, hydraulic and mechanical carrier, electric and hydraulic drive.

Longarone:

Agostino De Mas. Swing saw, hydraulic and mechanical carrier, electric and hydraulic drive.

Sedico Bribano:

Societa' Legnami Val Cordevolo. Swing saw, hydraulic and mechanical carrier, electric and hydraulic drive.

(Padova)

Brentelle Di Sotto:

Mazzuccato, Vitt & Figli. Swing saw, mechanical carrier, electric drive.

Padova:

Arturo Longo & Co. Swing saw, mechanical carrier, electric drive. Via Tommaseo 57.

Ing. Guido Kofler & Co., Via Trieste 43. X Swing saw, mechanical carrier, electric drive.

Lodovico Gambaro, Via Piovego. Swing saws, worked by steam.

Figli di Vittorio Mazzuccato, Chiesa Nuovo, Swing saws, worked by steam.

Giuseppe Servadio, Via M. Sammicheli 36. Swing saws, worked by steam.

CONFIDENTIAL

e. Veneto (cont.)

(Padova cont.)

Ponte Vigodarzere:

Giulio Fiorazzo. Swing saw, mechanical carrier, electric drive.

Cesare Finton. Swing saws, worked by steam.

(Rovigo)

Badia Polesine:

Pontara Fratelli. Swing saw, mechanical carrier, electric drive.

Rovigo:

Massimiliano Bottari, Piazza Ghetto.

(Treviso)

Treviso:

Francesco Antonini & Co., Swing saw, mechanical carrier, electric drive. Via Verdi 26.

(Udine)

Ampezzo:

Fratelli fu Giuseppe Nigris.
Edoardo Salon.

Arta:

Giuseppe Bruseschi.
Angelo Del Negro.

Attimis:

Conte Oderico d'Attimis.

Bicinicco:

Cav. Aldo Cocetta.

Brugnera:

Pietro Prescotto.

Casarsa Della Delizia:

Felice Mioto.

Cavazzo Carnico:

Lorenzo Puppini.

CONFIDENTIAL

e. Veneto (cont.)

(Udine cont.)

Cervignano Del Friuli:

Guglielmo Bertoz.
Mario Piani.

Chiusaforte:

Eredi Martina.
Eredi Piussi.

Codroipo:

Quintino Dorotea.
Cav. Olimpio Lenarduzzi.

Comeglians:

Pietro De Antoni.
Gio Batta Raber.

Coseano Cisterna:

Ermes Masotti.

Dogna:

Silvio Roseano.

Forni Avoltri:

Angelo Candido.

Gemona Del Friuli:

Domenico Vidoni.

Gemona:

Giuseppe Vidoni & Co.

Gradiscutta-Varmo:

Luigi Calligaro & Co.

Latisana:

Luigi Cos.
Fratelli Visentin.

Maniago:

Luigi Mongiat.
Giuseppe Simonut.

Manzano:

Antonio Biancuzzi.
Santarossa & Passoni.
Federico Foscolini.

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e. Veneto (cont.)

(Udine cont.)

Mortegliano:

Ugo D'Olive.
Fratelli Paulitti.
Italice Paulitti.

Montereale Cellina:

Battistella & Co.

Muris-Ragogna:

Giuseppe Pascoli.

Ovaro:

Pietro Rotter.
Eredi Screm.
Lodovico Screm.

Paluzza:

Romano, Lazzara & Co.
Segheria Comunale di Timau.
Fratelli Englaro.
Elvise Del Moro.

Paularo:

Lazzaro Faleschini.
Antonio Tarussio.

Pesariis--Prato Carnico:

Fortunato Puntil.
Cooperativa l'Independente.

Pieria--Prato Carnico:

Ermenegildo D'Agaro

Pinzano Al Tagliamento:

Rinaldo & Figli Polli.

Polcenigo:

Teresa Lacchin.

Pontebba:

Achille Cilloni.

Pordenone:

Enrico Busetto
Lino D'Andrea.
A. & Figlio Zanette.

e. Veneto (cont.)

(Udine cont.)

Povoletto:

Leonardo Magnis.
Fratelli Tenutti.

Pozzolo:

Pio De Cecco.

Pulfero:

Antonio Bearzi.

Ragogna:

Giuseppe Pascoli.

Ravascletto:

Eredi Casanova.
Eredi Del Fabbro.
Egidio Pertoldi.

Raveo:

Giovanni Stefani.

Rigolato:

Giulio D'Andrea.
Luciano Zanier.

Romans-Varmo:

Lodovico Della Siega.

Sacile:

G. Lacchin.
Cav. Antonio Viotto.

S. Giorgio Della Richinvelda:

Ugo Lenarduzzi.

S. Giovanni Al Natisone:

Fratelli Crainero.
Dott. Francesco Di Trento.
Luigi Miotti.
Angelo Peroli.

S. Vito Al Tagliamento:

Bulliani & Co.
Luigi Deotto.
Luigi Girardi.

Sauris:

Petris & Co.
Ferdinando Troiero.

CONFIDENTIAL

e. Veneto (cont.)

(Udine cont.)

Socchieve:

Giulio Candotti.
Segheria Comunale di Socchieve.

Spilimbergo:

G. de Marco.
T. Ragogna.

Sutrio:

Fratelli Quaglia.
Gio Batta Marsilio.
Osvaldo Dorotea.

Tarcento:

Fratelli Padini.
Vincenzo Moretti.

Tarvisio:

Amministrazione Forestale.
Giovanni Haring.
Giovanni Jalen.
Tommaso Martina.

Terzo-Tolmezzo:

Fratelli Brunetti.

Tolmezzo:

G. B. Morgante.
Giuseppe Pillinini & Figli.

Travesio:

G. Margarita.

Treppo Carnico:

Beltrame & Certolezzis.
Osvaldo Piazzetta.

Tricesimo:

Antonio Mansutti.
Tito Mansutti.

Udine:

Alessandro Del Torso, Via Pradamano 4.
Giovanni Morasutti.
Fratelli Torossi.

Valvasone:

Eredi Menini.

CONFIDENTIAL

e. Veneto (cont.)

(Udine cont.)

Varmo:

Lodovico Della Siega.

Villa Santina:

Dav. Guglielmo De Antoni.
Umberto De Antoni.
Societa Carnica Lavori.
Arnaldo Venier.

Zoppola:

Giovanni Bomber.

(Venice)

Porto Marghera:

Fratelli Feltrinelli. Swing saw, mechanical carrier, electric drive.

S. A. Bondua' & Fabbroni. Swing saw, mechanical carrier, electric drive.

Venice:

Augusto Capovilla, Campiello delle Strope, 853, swing saws, mechanical carrier, electric drive.

S. A. Tranquillo Rossi, Porto Marghera. Swing saws, mechanical carrier, electrical drive.

(Verona)

Verona:

Umberto Ciarola, Viale Nino Bixio 22. Swing saws, mechanical carrier, electric drive.

Giovanni Scolari, Via S. Lucia 19. Swing saw, mechanical carrier, electric drive.

(Vicenzo)

Bassano del Grappa:

Giuseppe Andreatti. Swing saw, mechanical carrier, electric drive.

Lonigo:

Dal Maso Gaetano. Swing saw, mechanical carrier, electric drive.

CONFIDENTIAL

e. Veneto (cont.)

(Vicenze cont.)

Schio:

Pietro Santacaterina. Swing saw, mechanical carrier, electric drive.

Vicenza:

Antonio Fracasso, Longara di Vicenza. Band saw, mechanical carrier, electric drive.

Serafino Sartori, Via Criccoli 107. Swing saw, mechanical carrier, electric drive.

## f. Venezia Guilia e Zara

(Gorizia)

Aidussina:

Giovanni Marz.
Ignazio Kovac.
Antonio Rizzatto.
Giuseppe Repic.
Giuseppe Slokar.

Canale D'Isonzo:

Segheria Bolzan.
Paole Kriznie.

Caporetto:

Giovanni Sovdat.

Carnisza Goriziana:

F. Pirjevec.

Chiapovano:

Venzeslao Gorian.
Francesco Havla.
Leopoldo Pausic.
Francesco Plesniciar.
Leopoldo Wicler.

Circhina:

Giuseppe Albrecht.
Urbano Ersen.
Giuseppe Jamsek.
Maria Mlaker.
Maria Mocnik.
Giacomo Ozebek.

Comeno:

Giovanni Cotar.

Cormons:

Giovanni Cotar.
Giovanni Princi.

Godovici-Montenero D'Idria:

Giovanni Petrovsek.

Gorizia:

Carlo Crocotti, Via Montesanto 11.
Giuseppe Komel, Via Montesanto 282.
Luigi Srebenich, Via S. Michele 11.
Umberto Trabattoni.
Francesco Ukmar, Via delle Officine 145.
Giuseppe Zulli and Figli, Via S. Michele 7.

f. Venezia Guilia e Zara (cont.)

(Gorizia)

Gracova Seravalle:

Lorenzo Kovac.
Andrea Kusterle.
Giacomo Pavcic.
Valentino Valentincic.

Idria:

Luigi Kobal.
Francesco Medvecic.
Agnes Likar.
Giovanni Bogataj.
Giovanni, Zakelj.
M. Gruden-Reici.
Francesco Car.

Locavizza Di Aidussina:

Antonio Vidmar.
Giuseppe Vidmar.
Francesco Hmelak.
Pietro Hmelak.

Molin D'Isonzo-Caporetto:

Giovanni Ursic.

Montenero D'Idria:

Francesco Rupnik.
Giovanni Pagon.

Piedicolle-Gracova Seravalle:

Valentino Valentincic.

Plazzo:

Krovat and Co.

Rifemberzo:

Milan Bratina.
Antonio Klemse.
Anton Lisjak.
V. Pecenko.
Milan Terpin.
Giuseppe Vidmar.

Hutte Di Gracova Seravalle:

Giacomo Pavsic.

Salcano:

Lodovico Winkler.
Giuseppe Komel.

Sambasso:

Antonio Mrevlje.
Francesco Ukmar.

f. Venezia Guilia e Zara (cont.)

(Gorizia)

Zolla:

Dorotea & Gilli.
S.T.I.L.

(Trieste)

Bucuie:

Bartolo Srebotnjak. Band and circular saws, electric power.

Bucuie-Aurisina:

Giuseppe Sever.

Crenovizze:

Bartolo Srebotnjak.

Muggia:

Giuseppe Steuer.

Postumia Grotte:

Cav. Francesco Krainer.
S.I.C.L.A. (Soc. per l'industria e il Commercio dei legnami). Band and circular saws,electric power.

S. Pietro Del Carso:

Segheria Barbelotto.
Segheria Cavanazzareno.
Annibale Benzo.
Umberto Trost.
S.I.C.L.A.

Trieste:

Emilio Antonini, Via F. Severo 3. Band and circular saws, electric power.

Segheria Meccanica Dorotea & Gilli, Via Apieri 16. Band and circular saws, electric power.

Villa Slavina:

Francesco Decleva.

Villa Slavina:

Segheria Loy.
Segheria Ciotti.
Segheria Specchia.

f. Venezia Guilia e Zara (cont.)

(Gorizia)

S. Lucia D'Isonzo:

Segheria Pasquinelli.
Velntino Taljat.
Stef. Gruden.
Carlo Kofol.
Giust. Humar.
Cat. Lapanje.
Eredi Strukelj.

S. Vito Di Vipacco:

Giuseppe Kopacin.
Antonio Andlovec.
Enrico Tores.

Scherbina-Comeno:

Giovanni Cotar.

Sonzia:

Andre Pretner.
Giovanni Pretner.

Sturia Delle Fusine:

Giuseppe Repic.

Tertenico di Gracova Seralvalle:

Andrea Kusterla.

Tribussa Superiore-Chiapovano:

Francesco Havala.

Vertovino-Cernizza Goriziana:

F. Pirjeves.

Vipacco:

Justel and Co.
Francesco Kebe & Co.
Francesco Mislej.
Ente Rinascita Agraria.
Maria Kebe.
Francesco Zivic.
Giovanni Sever.

Vittuzlia-Sambasso:

Ant. Mrevlje.
Francesco Ukmar.

Vocchia-Idria:

Giuseppe Lapanje.

7. Veneria Bulla e Zara (cont.)

(Portale)

5. Lucia D'Ilarno:

Segnorla Pasquinelli.
Valtolino Tallet.
Chef. Bruna.
Carlo Kefol.
Giunt. Bunar.
Cat. Lapunje.
Fredi Strubelj.

6. Vito di Vasco:

Giuseppe Koperta.
Antonio Andlovec.
Enrico Teres.

Sonnenblum-Cosmo:

Giovanni Oster.

Fenula:

Andre Fetner.
Giovanni Fetner.

Stella Della Fonte:

Giuseppe Pepin.

Fontana di Grecia Secolvalle:

Andrea Fontevia.

Trieste Stazione-Chiatovano:

Francesco Nevala.

Vertovino-Cristiano Bertuldan:

P. Pirjevec.

Vipacco:

Justel and Co.
Francesco Kebe & Co.
Francesco Mialet.

Kittenville-Bandazzo:

Ant. Mrevlje.
Francesco Umar.

Venezia-Idria:

Giuseppe Lapunje.

f. Venezia Guilia e Zara (cont.)

(Carnaro)

Castel Jablanizza:

Giuseppe Bassa.
Ente Rinascita Agraria.
Giuseppe Celin.
Giuseppe Novak.

Fiume:

Giovanni Cergogna, Via dei Gelsi 4.

J. O. L. A. (Industria elettrica legnami affini)
Attilio Boschin, Via Spalanzani 3.

Giuseppe Klein, Via Petrarca 2.

Prima Fabbrica Fiumana di parchetti e segherie a vapore S.A., Via Aquedotto 33.

Ruggero Russo, Molo Ancona.

Segheria Vittorio Tomsich, Via R. Sanzio 18.

Fonta Na Del Conte:

Fratelli Feltrinelli.
Luigi Urbancich.

Villa Del Nevoso:

Alberto Domladis.
Giuseppe Hodnik
Antonio Lician.
Giuseppe Samsa.
Vittorio Temsic.
Antonio Mozina.
Antonio Barkis.
Francesco Valencic.
Giuseppe Renko.
Francesco Valencic.
Giuseppe Renko.
Francesco Mikuletic.
Giuseppe Mozina.
Christiano Hodnik.
Andrea Znidarsich.
Giovanni Bilo.
A. Tomsic Skrlj.
M. Tomsic Grzina.
Ing. Francesco Daneladis.
Giuseppe Mikuletich.

Villa Podigraie-Castel Jablanizza:

Giuseppe Bassa.

Zabine-Castel Vecchio-Castel Jablanizza:

Ente Rinascita Agraria delle Venezie.

CONFIDENTIAL

## 8. Emilia

(Bologna)

**Bazzano:**

Luigi Gandolfi

**Bologna:**

Carlo Arcesilai, 1 Via L. Berti.
Biavati & Montanari, 138 Via S. Vitale
Adolfo Tinti, 131 Via Lame.

(Ferrara)

**Ferrara:**

Fratelli Villani, Fuori Porta Reno 302.
Armando Cavazza, Fuori Porta Reno 31.

(Forli)

**Forli:**

Giovanni Romanini, Viale Vittorio Emanuele 7.
Cimbro Fabbri, Viale Vittorio Veneto 16.
Ferruccio Bernardi, Via Bufalini 17, Rimini.

**Savignano di Romagna:** (

Fratelli Sacchini di Virgilio.

(Modena)

**Modena:**

Guido Vaccari, Via G. Tabarroni.
Lugli Enrico, Viale Carducci 51, Carpi.
Contardo Valenti, Via N. Biondo 21, Carpi.

(Parma)

**Fidenza:**

Cella & Macchiavelli, V,a Circonvallazione.

**Parma:**

Dialma Ampolini, Via Nino Bixio.
Ricordano Benecchi, Piazzale Lorenzo 17.
Abdon Bagnacani, Viale A. Fratti 22.

**Sepheria Vicope:**

Mario Caravita.

(Ravenna)

**Castel Bolognese:**

Santo Villa, 1. Via Santa Crose

g. Emilia (cont'd.)

(Ravenna)

Lugo:

Mario Bartolotti & Co. Via XXVIII Ottobre.

Massalombarda:

Fratelli Cavina, Via Saffi.

Ravenna:

Cagnoni & Dradi, Via Macello 21.

(Reggio Emilia)

Brescello:

Benelli Possidio (Soc. An. Stabilimenti Industriali), Via Romana 14.

Guastalla:

Soc. An. Flavio Messina, Via Gonzaga.

Regio Emilia:

Fratelli Bojardi, Villa San Pellegrino.
Soc. An. Annibal e Franzini, V.a F. Crispi 4.

h. Toscana

(Arezzo)

Arezzo:

Antonio Menchini, Via Vittorio Veneto 259. Use band and circular saws with electric drive.

Andrea Nardi, Poppi. Use circular and band saw with electric drive. Small size concern.

Amministrazione Forestale di Camaldoli, Poppi. Circular and band saw. Hydraulic drive. Large size concern.

(Firenze)

Firenze:

Lapi Daniele, Viale dei Mille 41.
Giuseppe Ermni, Via delle Casine 17.
Giobatta Leoni & Donatello, Via F. Strozzi, Prato.

Prato in Toscana:

Giobatta Leoni & Donatello, Via Strozzi. Band saw with electric drive. Small size concern.

Aldarighi Serafino & Co., Via Cavour. Banc saw with electric drive. Small size concern.

(Livorno)

Livorno:

Bagnoli & Giraldi, Via S. Andrea. Band saws, swing saws, log carriers and conveyors; electric drive. Capacity: about 1,800 cu. ft. of finished lumber per day.

Enrico Carmalinghi, Via Marco Mastacchi. Band and swing saws, log carriers and conveyors; electric drive. Capacity: about 1,000 cu. ft. of finished lumber per day.

Diomede Crocchi, Via S. Stefano 22. Band saws, power used: electricity. Daily capacity: about 600 cu. ft. of finished lumber.

(Lucca)

Lucca:

Angelico Bonuccelli & Co., Viareggio. Band saws; swing saws; and conveyors. Power used: electricity Daily capacity: about 800 cu. ft. of finished lumbe

h. Toscana (cont.)

(Lucca)

Lucca:

Pietro Gaddi, Borgo Giannotti. Band saws and swing saws. Power used: electricity. Daily capacity: about 700 cu. ft. of finished lumber.

Fratelli Jacono, Viareggio. Band saws and swing saws. Power used: electricity. Daily capacity: about 1,500 cu. ft. of finished lumber.

S. A. Giuseppe Ricci & Co., Borgo Giannotti. Band saws; swing saws; and conveyors. Power used: electricity. Daily capacity: about 1,700 cu. ft. of finished lumber.

(Pisa)

Pisa:

Augusto Sbrana, Viale delle Cascine 23. Band saws; swing saws; and conveyors. Power used: Electricity. Daily capacity: about 3,000 cu. ft. of finished lumber.

(Pistoia)

Pistoia:

Adone Froschi & A., Via Cigliegiole.
Vittorio Bizzari & Figlio, Pracchia.
Armando Petrolini, S. Marcello.
Augusto Petrucci, Cutigliano.

(Siena)

Siena:

E. & R. Fratelli Corsini, Via del Pantaneto 9. Band saws. Power used: electricity. Daily capacity: about 600 cu. ft. of finished lumber.

## i. Lazio

(Rome)

Rome:

**Soc. An. A. Bernardini & Co., 68 Piazza Esedra. Band saws, electric drive.

*Societa Industria Lavorazione Elettrica Legnami, 10 Via A. Meucci, Band saws, electric drive.

*Societa Anonima Forestale Romana, 7 Via G. Libetta. Bandsaws, electric drive.

*Ing. CarloTovagliari & Co., 139 Via Ostiense. Band saws, electric drive.

## j. Campania

(Napoli)

Castellammare di Stabia:

*Rosa Rosa, Domenico, Nuovo Banchina al Portol Band-saws; run by electric power.

Granili:

*Francesco Imparato fu Salvatore, 51 Via Reggia di Portici. Bandsaws; run by electric power.

Labalie:

*Francesco Capodanno, 22 Via Colonnello. Band-saws; run by electric power.

Napoli:

Most of the sawmills in Naples are small and use band-saws run by electric power. Their production is confined to window frames and similar items.

Fratelli Feltrinelli, 71 Via Benedetto Brin.
Antonio Guadagno, 15 Via Colonello Labalie.
Geremia Casaburi, 31 Via Polveriera.
Nicola Coppola, 30 Via Murella, S. Giovanni a Teduccio.
Antonio Cortese, 43 Via Protopisano, S. Giovanni a Teduccio.
Fratelli di Napoli, 28 Via Brindisi.
Emanuele Spedaliese, 71 Via Brecce a S. Erasmo.
Antonio Limoncelli, 11 Via Cupa Pozzelle.
Gerardo Limoncelli, 4 Via S. Pasquale a Chiaia.
Luigi Graziano, 40 Via G.B. Vico.
Gennaro De Mattia, Via Privata Aruta, Stornaiolo, Secondigliano.

## k. Puglie

(Bari)

Molfetta:

Fratelli Pansini.

## 1. Calabria

(Reggio Calabrie)

**Reggio Calabria:**

Societa Forestale Delle Calabrie.
Stefano & Rocco Versace.

## 2. PAPER AND PULP MILLS

| | Annual Capacity (tons) | Product |
|---|---|---|
| **Piemonte (Cuneo, Piedmont)** | | |
| **Verzuolo:** | | |
| S. A. Cartiere Burgo; factories in Verzuolo, Germagnano, Romagnano, and Fossano in Piedmont, and seven others in other districts. | in all mills: Paper 150,000; Cellulose and wood pulp: 100,000 | Wood pulp; writing, printing, wrapping, parchment and wall paper, cardboard binders; book covers. |
| **Piemonte (Turin)** | | |
| **Turin:** | | |
| S. A. Cartiere Giacomo Rosso; Via Cibrario 6. | 50,000 | Newsprint writing, wrapping parchment, waxed water-proof paper, boxboard. |
| S. A. Cartiere Italiane; Via Valeggio 5. | 18,000 | Printing, writing, wrapping, parchment and drawing paper, paper waterglasses. |
| **Venezia Tridentina (Trento)** | | |
| **Rovereto:** | | |
| Soc. An. Azienda Tabacchi Italiani; Head Office at Rome. | 5,000 | All varieties of paper and pasteboard required for cigar and cigarette industry. |
| **Veneto (Treviso)** | | |
| **Carbonera:** | | |
| Cartiera Burgo; Head Office at Turin, 8 branches. | Very large firm. | Mechanical pulp, wrapping paper, paper for bags similar to "Kraft" variety. |
| **Treviso:** | | |
| Cartiera Burgo. | | Absorbent paper and wrapping paper. |
| **Veneto (Udine)** | | |
| **Moggio Udinese:** | | |
| Soc. An. Cartificio Ermolli. | Up to 1,800 | Packing and wrapping paper. |
| **Veneto (Venezia)** | | |
| **Venezia:** | | |
| Societa Anonima Silvio Marsoni and Co.; Rio Terra San Silvestro; 1095, Factory at Castelfranco Veneto. | 5,100 | Leather board. |
| **Verona** | | |
| **Verona:** | | |
| Cartiera di Verona, Soc. An.; Head Office at Milan. | Large firm. | Pasteboard in all grades and thicknesses. |
| **Emilia (Bologna)** | | |
| **Bologna:** | | |
| Cartiere del Maglio e di Brodano, 26 Via S. Stefano. Exporters. | 1,500 | Writing, manifold copying, wrapping and carbon paper. |
| I. R. I. S. Cartiere di Marzabotto, 25 Via Mazzini. Exporters. | 1,000 | Writing, cigarette and wrapping papers; cardboard. |

| | (tons) | Product |
|---|---|---|
| **Piemonte** (Cuneo, Piedmont) | | |
| **Vernuolo:** | | |
| S. A. Cartiera Burgo; factories in Vernuolo, Germagnano, Romagnano, and Fossano in Piedmont, and seven others in other districts. | in all mills: Paper 150,000; Cellulose and wood pulp: 100,000 | Wood pulp; writing, printing, wrapping, parchment and wall paper, cardboard binders; book covers. |
| **Piemonte** (Turin) | | |
| **Turin:** | | |
| S. A. Cartiera Giacomo Rosso; Via Cibrario 6. | 50,000 | Newsprint writing, wrapping parchment, waxed water-proof paper, boxboard. |
| S. A. Cartiera Italiana; Via Valeggio 5. | 18,000 | Printing, writing, wrapping, parchment and drawing paper, paper waterglasses. |
| **Venezia Tridentina** (Trento) | | |
| **Rovereto:** | | |
| Soc. An. Azienda Tabacchi Italiani; Head Office at Rome. | 5,000 | All varieties of paper and pasteboard required for cigar and cigarette industry. |
| **Veneto** (Treviso) | | |
| **Carbonera:** | | |
| Cartiera Burgo; Head Office at Turin, 8 branches. | Very large firm. | Mechanical pulp, wrapping paper, paper for bags similar to "Kraft" variety. |
| **Treviso:** | | |
| Cartiera Burgo. | | Absorbent paper and wrapping paper. |
| **Veneto** (Udine) | | |
| **Mocrio Udinese:** | | |
| Soc. An. Cartificio Ermolli. | Up to 1,800 | Packing and wrapping paper. |
| **Veneto** (Venezia) | | |
| **Venezia:** | | |
| Societa Anonima Silvio Marconi and Co.; Rio Terra San Silvestro; 1095, Factory at Castel Cavazzo. | 5,100 | Leather board. |
| **Verona** | | |
| **Verona:** | | |
| Cartiera di Verona, Soc. An.; Head Office at Milan. | Large firm. | Pasteboard in all grades and thicknesses. |
| **Emilia** (Bologna) | | |
| **Bologna:** | | |
| Cartiera del Maglio e di Brodano, 26 Via S. Stefano. Exporters. | 1,500 | Writing, manifold copying, wrapping and carbon paper. |
| I. R. I. S. Cartiere di Marzabotto, 25 Via Mazzini. Exporters. | 1,000 | Writing, cigarette and wrapping papers; cardboard. |
| **Toscana** (Lucca) | | |
| **Marlia:** | | |
| Societa Anonima Successoir Giacomelli. | 400 | Straw wrapping paper. |
| **Marche** (Ancona) | | |
| **Fabriano:** | | |
| Cartiere Pietro Miliani; Plant also at Pioraco, Ancona. | 6,000 | Printing, drawing, tracing and fine writing paper. |
| **Jesi:** | | |
| Pasquale Mancini. | 3,000 | Writing and wrapping paper. |

## 2. PAPER AND PULP MILLS (Continued)

| | Annual Capacity (tons) | Product |
|---|---|---|
| **Lazio (Frosinone)** | | |
| **Arpino:** (Contrada San Paolo) Eredi Nardi Pelagalli, "Cartiera Serella" | Small firm. | Wood pulp. |
| **Atina:** Cartiera Fratelli Visocchi; operated by the "Cartieradi Ceprano." Office at 48 Piazzi Municipio, Naples. | Paper: 2,400<br>Wood pulp: 600 | Writing, printing and drawing paper. |
| **Ceprano:** Cartiera di Ceprano of Orazio Arata: plant at Via Limate, Ceprano; Office at 48 Piazza Municipio, Naples. | Paper: 3,600<br>Boards: 750<br>Woodpulp: 2,100 | |
| **Farantino:** Bustacchio Domi; office at Via Volturno 40, Rome. | 1,350 | Straw wrapping paper. |
| **Guarcino:** Francesco Piccardo. | 1,500 | Straw wrapping paper. |
| Isola del Liri; Giovanni Battista Mancini; "Cartiera San Domenico" | Paper 1,800<br>Wood pulp 600 | Wrapping and newsprint paper. |
| Cartiera G. Cuomta and Co. (Via Rome) | Paper 2,400<br>Wood pulp 750 | Newsprint and wrapping paper. |
| **Lazio (Roma)** | | |
| **Nettuno:** Cartiera di Nettuno, (Ferriera di Conca). | 2,400 | Printing and wrapping paper. |
| **Roma:** Cartiera Aniene, 184 Corso Umberto I. Plant at Viale Gottardo, Monte Sacro, Rome. | 4,500 | Writing, drawing, tracing paper, printing and wrapping paper. |
| Angelo and Ing. Cesare Cresmi; "Cartiera di Subiaco," 5 Piazza Grazioni, Rome. | Paper: 2,400<br>Woodpulp: 900 | Writing, printing, cover, and drawing paper. |
| Cartiera Latina S. A. Plant and office at 40 Via Appia Antica, Rome. | Small firm | Wrapping paper. |
| Societa Cartiera Meridionali, 87 Via S. Claudio. Plants at Isola del Liri and Germagnano. | Paper: 24,000<br>Mechanical Pulp: 12,000 | Newsprint, writing, tracing and all kinds of wrapping paper. |
| **Lazio (Viterbo)** | | |
| **Tarquinia:** S. A. Molina and Co., "Cartiera di Tarquinia." | 2,700 | Straw wrapping paper and boxboard. |
| **Sardegna (Sardegna)** | | |
| **Cagliari:** Enrico Lottis. Office at 33 Via Trento Cagliari; Plant at Domuonova, Frazione S. Giovanni. | 4,500 | Wrapping paper and cover straw paper. |
| **Liguria (Genova)** | | |

| | Capacity (tons) | Product |
|---|---|---|
| **Lazio (Frosinone)** | | |
| Arpino: (Contrada San Paolo) Eredi Nardi Pelagalli, "Cartiera Serella" | Small firm. | Wood pulp. |
| Atina: Cartiera Fratelli Visocchi; operated by the "Cartieradi Ceprano." Office at 48 Piazzi Municipio, Naples. | Paper: 2,400 Wood pulp: 600 | Writing, printing and drawing paper. |
| Ceprano: Cartiera di Ceprano of Orazio Arata; plant at Via Limate, Ceprano; Office at 48 Piazza Municipio, Naples. | Paper: 3,600 Boards: 750 Woodpulp: 2,100 | |
| Farentino: Eustacchio Doni; office at Via Volturno 40, Rome. | 1,350 | Straw wrapping paper. |
| Guarcino: Francesco Picciardo. | 1,500 | Straw wrapping paper. |
| Isola del Liri: Giovanni Battista Mancini; "Cartiera San Domenico" | Paper 1,800 Wood pulp 600 | Wrapping and newsprint paper. |
| Cartiera G. Questa and Co. (Via Rome) | Paper 2,400 Wood pulp 750 | Newsprint and wrapping paper. |
| **Lazio (Roma)** | | |
| Nettuno: Cartiera di Nettuno, (Ferriera di Conca). | 2,400 | Printing and wrapping paper. |
| Roma: Cartiera Aniene, 184 Corso Umberto I. Plant at Viale Gottardo, Monte Sacro, Rome. | 4,500 | Writing, drawing, tracing paper, printing and wrapping paper. |
| Angelo and Ing. Cesare Cremni; "Cartiera di Subiaco," 5 Piazza Grazioni, Rome. | Paper: 2,400 Woodpulp: 900 | Writing, printing, cover, and drawing paper. |
| Cartiera Latina S. A. Plant and office at 40 Via Appia Antica, Rome. | Small firm | Wrapping paper. |
| Societa Cartiera Meridionali, 87 Via S. Claudio. Plants at Isola del Liri and Germagnano. | Paper: 24,000 Mechanical Pulp: 12,000 | Newsprint, writing, tracing and all kinds of wrapping paper. |
| **Lazio (Viterbo)** | | |
| Tarquinia: S. A. Molina and Co., "Cartiera di Tarquinia." | 2,700 | Straw wrapping paper and boxboard. |
| **Sardegna (Sardegna)** | | |
| Cagliari: Enrico Lottia. Office at 33 Via Trento Cagliari; Plant at Domusnova, Frazione S. Giovanni. | 4,500 | Wrapping paper and cover straw paper. |
| **Liguria (Genova)** | | |
| Arenzano: Giuseppe Valle. | | Wrapping paper. |

## 3. MANUFACTURERS OF WOODEN FURNITURE IN ITALY.

| | Product |
|---|---|
| **Piemonte** | |
| **Torino:** | |
| Artigianelli, Corso Palestro 14 | Wooden household furniture. |
| M. Bragotti & Figli, Via Saccarelli, 19 | Furniture for offices and banks. |
| L. Dosio & Co., Corso Lecce 104 | Wooden household furniture. |
| Oreste Franzi, S. A., Via S. Teresa 14 | Furniture for offices and banks. |
| Cav. Anselmo Mallarini, Corso Ferrucci 30 bis. | Wooden household furniture. |
| **Liguria** | |
| **Genova:** | |
| Casa Modeirna, Via Granello 69 | Household and wood furniture. |
| Casa del Mobile, Via della Maddalena 53r. | Household and wood furniture. |
| A. Olper Cavargna, Via Conservatori del Mare 65r. | Office and wood furniture. |
| Stefano Cavalieri & Figli, Via D. Chiossone 6-1 | Household, wood and cane-webbing furniture. |
| Camillo Mazzucco, Via A. Costa, Sampierdarena. | Household, office and wood furniture. |
| Soc. Anon. E. Monti, Piazza Colombo 25r. | Household and wood furniture. |
| Soc. Anon. Piaggio & C., Via Petrarca 2. | Steamship, wood and metal furniture. |
| Volpi & Figlio, Via Regina Margherita 1, Cornigliano Ligure | Wood furniture. |
| **La Spezia:** | |
| Ratti Mobilificio, Piazza Verdi 1. | Household and wood furniture. |
| Passini & Gandolfo, Via Garibaldi. | Household and wood furniture. |
| **Savona:** | |
| Carlo Barbaro, Via G. Verdi. | Wooden household furniture. |
| Lanza Francesco, Via Luigi Corsi 26 | Wooden household furniture. |
| **Lombardia** | |
| **Bergamo:** | |
| Edoardo Cassani, Via Mazzini 16, Treviglio | Household furniture. |
| Giovenzana & Riva, Via G. Quarenghi 11. | Household furniture. |
| **Cavriole: Brescia.** | |
| Martignoni, Stefano | Household furniture. |
| **Codogno:** | |
| Lli F. Dolcini, Via G. Pallavicion 13 | Household furniture. |
| **Como:** | |
| Brenna & C., Frazione Campo, Tremezzina | Household furniture. |
| Colombo & Clerici, Via Settembre 8. | Household furniture. |
| F. De Lantambrogio & Nipoti, Via Roma, Cabrate | Household furniture. |
| **Cremona:** | |
| Asisto Faraboli, Corso G. Garibaldi 12. | Wooden household furniture. |
| **Lecco:** | |
| Eugenio Micheli, Via Cavour 15 | Household furniture. |
| **Mantova:** | |
| C & C. Schirelli, Borgo Belfiore | General wooden household furniture. |
| **Mantua:** | |
| Schiroli & Co., Corso Belfiore. | Office furniture. |
| **Milano:** | |
| Mobilificio Bellotti, S. A., Corso XXVIII Ottobre 14, Barlassina | General household furniture made of wood. |
| Antonio Bordoli & C., Corso Porta Nuova 9. | General household furniture made of wood. |
| Leva & Beretta, Via Vigevano 33 | General household furniture made of wood. |
| Enrico Mora & Co., Soc. Anon., Frazione Baruggia, Bruglerio. | General household furniture made of wood. |
| Francesco Valtorta & Figli, Lissone | General household furniture made of wood. |
| E. Levi & Co., Via Benvenuto Celliui 16 | General wooden office furniture. |
| Antonio Parma & Figli, Saronno | Hospital furniture. |
| Ing. G. Terzano & Co., Via Darwin 19 | Hospital furniture. |
| **Pavia:** | |
| Bonini Soc. Anon. Industria Mobiliera, Corso G. Mazzini 13. | General wooden household furniture. |
| **Rovigo:** | |
| Alessandro Tenani, Vicolo Asilo Infantile, No. 15 | |

| | Product |
|---|---|
| **Piemonte** | |
| **Torino:** | |
| Artigianelli, Corso Palestro 14 | Wooden household furniture. |
| M. Bragotti & Figli, Via Saccarelli, 19 | Furniture for offices and banks. |
| L. Dozio & Co., Corso Lecce 104 | Wooden household furniture. |
| Oreste Franzi, S. A., Via S. Teresa 14 | Furniture for offices and banks. |
| Cav. Anselmo Mallarini, Corso Ferrucci 30 bis. | Wooden household furniture. |
| **Liguria** | |
| **Genova:** | |
| Casa Modeirna, Via Granello 69 | Household and wood furniture. |
| Casa del Mobile, Via della Maddalena 53r. | Household and wood furniture. |
| A. Olper Cavargna, Via Conservatori del Mare 65r. | Office and wood furniture. |
| Stefano Cavalieri & Figli, Via D. Chiossone 6-1 | Household, wood and cane-webbing furniture. |
| Camillo Mazzucco, Via A. Costa, Sampierdarena. | Household, office and wood furniture. |
| Soc. Anon. E. Monti, Piazza Colombo 25r. | Household and wood furniture. |
| Soc. Anon. Piaggio & C., Via Petrarca 2. | Steamship, wood and metal furniture. |
| Volpi & Figlio, Via Regina Margherita 1, Cornigliano Ligure | Wood furniture. |
| **La Spezia:** | |
| Ratti Mobilificio, Piazza Verdi 1. | Household and wood furniture. |
| Passini & Gandolfo, Via Garibaldi. | Household and wood furniture. |
| **Savona:** | |
| Carlo Barbero, Via G. Verdi. | Wooden household furniture. |
| Lanza Francesco, Via Luigi Corsi 26 | Wooden household furniture. |
| **Lombardia** | |
| **Bergamo:** | |
| Edoardo Cassani, Via Mazzini 16, Treviglio | Household furniture. |
| Giovenzana & Riva, Via G. Quarenghi 11. | Household furniture. |
| **Cavriolo: Brescia.** | |
| Martignoni, Stefano | Household furniture. |
| **Cadorno:** | |
| Lli F. Dolcini, Via G. Pallavicion 13 | Household furniture. |
| **Como:** | |
| Brenna & C., Frazione Campo, Tremezzina | Household furniture. |
| Colombo & Clerici, Via Settembre 8. | Household furniture. |
| F. De Lantembregio & Nipoti, Via Roma, Cabrate | Household furniture. |
| **Cremona:** | |
| Amleto Perabeli, Corso G. Garibaldi 12. | Wooden household furniture. |
| **Lecco:** | |
| Eugenio Micheli, Via Cavour 15 | Household furniture. |
| **Manterva:** | |
| C & C. Schirelli, Borgo Belfiore | General wooden household furniture. |
| **Mantua:** | |
| Schireli & Co., Corso Belfiore. | Office furniture. |
| **Milano:** | |
| Mobilificio Balletti, S. A., Corso XXVIII Ottobre 14, Barlassina | General household furniture made of wood. |
| Antonio Bordoli & C., Corso Porta Nuova 9. | General household furniture made of wood. |
| Lova & Baretta, Via Vigevano 33 | General household furniture made of wood. |
| Enrico Mora & Co., Soc. Anon., Frazione Baruggia, Bruglerio. | General household furniture made of wood. |
| Francesco Valtorta & Figli, Lissone | General household furniture made of wood. |
| E. Levi & Co., Via Benvenuto Cellini 16 | General wooden office furniture. |
| Antonio Parma & Figli, Saronno | Hospital furniture. |
| Ing. G. Termmo & Co., Via Darwin 19 | Hospital furniture. |
| **Pavia:** | |
| Bonini Soc. Anon. Industria Mobiliera, Corso G. Mazzini 13. | General wooden household furniture. |
| **Rovigo:** | |
| Alessandro Tenani, Vicolo Asilo Infantile, No. 17. | General wooden household furniture. |
| **Venezia Tridentina** | |
| **Trento:** | |
| Instituto Artigianelli, Piazza Fiera. | General wooden furniture. |

## 3. MANUFACTURERS OF WOODEN FURNITURE IN ITALY (Continued)

| | Product |
|---|---|
| **Veneto** | |
| **Belluno:** | |
| Figli Scremin | General wooden furniture. |
| **Padova:** | |
| Favero Figli, Piazza Castello | General wooden furniture. |
| **Treviso:** | |
| Mobilificio Trevigiano, Via Manzoni. | General wooden furniture. |
| **Udine:** | |
| Mobilificio Giovanni Sello, Piazzo Umberto 1. | Household furniture. |
| Soc. Anon. Antonio Volpe, Via Grazzano 63. | Household and general wooden furniture. |
| **Venezia:** | |
| Vittorio Bressan, S. Stefano, No. 2956 | Office furniture. |
| Tres & Mariusso, Zattere. | General wooden furniture. |
| Industria Veneziana Articolo Legno, S. Stae 1896. | General wooden furniture. |
| **Verona:** | |
| Mobilificio Aurora, Via A. Pisano, No. 22. | General wooden furniture. |
| Cav. Bruno Ruffeni, Soc. Anon. Mobilificio, Parona, frazionedi Verona | General wooden furniture. |
| **Vicenza:** | |
| Mobilifici Riuniti Castagna Schettin e Caldonazzo, Via del Quartiere | General wooden furniture. |
| **Venezia Giulia e Zara** | |
| **Gorizia:** | |
| Giovanni Komel, 153 Salcano | Household, wood and office furniture. |
| **Emilia** | |
| **Bologna:** | |
| Bega Vittorio & Figli, Via Maggiore, 44. | Wooden household furniture. |
| **Cesano Maderno:** | |
| Luigi Biassoni & Figli; Frazione Binzago | Household furniture. |
| **Falnza (Ravenna):** | |
| Giuseppe Minghini, Via Contradino 3. | Wooden household furniture. |
| **Ferrara:** | |
| Mobilificio Ferrarese, Via Cammello 13. | Wooden household furniture. |
| **Forli:** | |
| Giovanni Cicognani, Via F. Mascolini 17. | Wooden household furniture. |
| **Modena:** | |
| Gaetano Superbi, Via Borelli 4 | Wooden household furniture. |
| **Parma:** | |
| Giuseppe Pirazzoli, Via Farini 57. | General household furniture (wooden). |
| **Rovenna:** | |
| Cesare Ghetti, Vicolo Corradini | Wooden household furniture. |
| **Rimini:** | |
| Giovanni Giunchi, Via Settenbre 38 | Wooden furniture. |
| **Toscana** | |

| | Product |
|---|---|
| **Veneto** | |
| **Belluno:** | |
| Figli Seremin | General wooden furniture. |
| **Padova:** | |
| Favero Figli, Piazza Castello | General wooden furniture. |
| **Treviso:** | |
| Mobilificio Trevigiano, Via Manzoni. | General wooden furniture. |
| **Udine:** | |
| Mobilificio Giovanni Sello, Piazzo Umberto 1. | Household furniture. |
| Soc. Anon. Antonio Volpe, Via Grazzano 63. | Household and general wooden furniture. |
| **Venezia:** | |
| Vittorio Bressan, S. Stefano, No. 2956 | Office furniture. |
| Tres & Mariusso, Zattere. | General wooden furniture. |
| Industria Veneziana Articolo Legno, S. Stae 1896. | General wooden furniture. |
| **Verona:** | |
| Mobilificio Aurora, Via A. Pisano, No. 22. | General wooden furniture. |
| Cav. Bruno Ruffeni, Soc. Anon. Mobilificio, Parona, frazionedi Verona | General wooden furniture. |
| **Vicenza:** | |
| Mobilifici Riuniti Castagna Schettin e Caldonazzo, Via del Quartiere | General wooden furniture. |
| **Venezia Giulia e Zara** | |
| **Gorizia:** | |
| Giovanni Komel, 153 Salcano | Household, wood and office furniture. |
| **Emilia** | |
| **Bologna:** | |
| Bega Vittorio & Figli, Via Maggiore, 44. | Wooden household furniture. |
| **Casone Modenese:** | |
| Luigi Biasconi & Figli; Frazione Binzago | Household furniture. |
| **Faluna (Ravenna):** | |
| Giuseppe Minghini, Via Contradino 3. | Wooden household furniture. |
| **Ferrara:** | |
| Mobilificio Ferrarese, Via Cammello 13. | Wooden household furniture. |
| **Forli:** | |
| Giovanni Cicognani, Via F. Mascolini 17. | Wooden household furniture. |
| **Modena:** | |
| Gaetano Superbi, Via Borelli 4 | Wooden household furniture. |
| **Parma:** | |
| Giuseppe Pirazzoli, Via Farini 57. | General household furniture (wooden). |
| **Ravenna:** | |
| Cesare Ghetti, Vicolo Corradini | Wooden household furniture. |
| **Rimini:** | |
| Giovanni Giunchi, Via Settembre 38 | Wooden furniture. |
| **Toscana** | |
| **Arezzo:** | |
| Ditta Pietro Bruschi, Via Garibaldi 19 | Wood furniture. |
| **Carrara:** | |
| Ditta Eugenio Vacchelli, Piazza Farini | Wooden household and office furniture. |
| **Florence:** | |
| G. Vacopozzi & Co., Succ. A. Talli, Via Giobert; 16. | Wooden furniture for offices, stores, banks, etc. |
| Societa Artieri del Legno, Via Gastone Bartolini 51 | Wooden household furniture. |
| **Livorno:** | |
| Messeri Elvira, Scali Ugo Botti 6 | Wooden household and office furniture. |
| **Pisa:** | |
| Ditta Fratelli Bulleri, Cascina. | Wooden household and office furniture. |
| Giuseppe Poggianti & Figli, Cascina | Wooden household and office furniture. |
| **Pistoia:** | |
| Cav. Alfredo Giannini, Via Traversa | Wooden furniture for household, offices, stores and banks. |
| **Siena:** | |
| Guido Manganelli, Via Garibaldi 32 | Wooden household and office furniture. |

DECLASSIFIED: Unless specifically marked, reports dated through 1945 were declassified in January 1972, reports dated 1946 in August 1972, and reports dated 1947 in August 1973.

## 3. MANUFACTURERS OF WOODEN FURNITURE IN ITALY
(Continued)

| | Product |
|---|---|
| **Campania** | |
| **Napoli:** | |
| Antonio Ferretti, 139 Corso Umberto I. | Office and store furniture. |
| Gerardo Limoncelli, 4 San Pasquale a Chiaia | General wooden furniture. |
| Vincenzo Salamone, 24 Via S. Teresa degli Scalzi | Household furniture. |
| **Lazio** | |
| **Roma:** | |
| Societa Anonima Ducrot, 53 Via Condotti. Also importers, wholesalers, retailers, and exporters of wooden household and office furniture. Branch houses at Naples and Palermo. Head office in Milan. Factory at Palermo, large firm. | Wooden household and office furniture. |
| Cav. Arnaldo Ferretti, 140 Via Della Lungara. Also importer, wholesaler and retailer of wood and steel office furniture and equipment. | Wooden office furniture such as filing cabinets, tables, desks, etc. |
| **Sicilia** | |
| **Catania:** | |
| Rigano & Fusco, Via Cascastro 59. | Wooden household furniture. |
| **Palermo:** | |
| Salvatore Petri & Figli, Via Manin 5. | Wooden household furniture. |

## 4. CONSTRUCTION FIRMS UNDERTAKING LARGE BUILDING PROJECTS

### Piemonte

(Torino)

Torino:

I. N. C. A. S. Soc. Anon. per Costruzioni, Via S. Francesco d'Assisi 23.
Imprese Generali, Via Edmondo De Amicis 74.
S. A. I. M. A., Via Nicola Fabrizi 3.
S. A. C. E. C. I. (Soc. Anon. Costruzioni e Gestioni Immobiliari), Via Torquato Tasso 5.
Soc. Anon. Impresa Costruzioni Domenico Borini, Via Parella 13.

### Liguria

(Geneva)

Geneva:

Barabino and Sciaccaluga, Via XX Settembre 29-2.
Musante, Spinetta and Valente, Via. A. M. Maragliano 4.
Impresa Costruzioni Mangini and Poloni, Via G. Sapeto 16.
Carena Antonio and Figli, Via XX Settembre 42.
Cazzani, Lavarello and C., Via Caffa 2.

### Lombardia

(Milano)

Milano:

Virginio Baraggia, Via Malpighi 12.
Fratelli Battaini and C., S. A., Viale E. Bezzi 17.
Bonfiglio and C., Via Pola 17-a.
Mario Cavallazzi, Via Principe Amedeo 1.
Ing. Bruno Chiesa and C., Via Puccini 5.
Francesco Di Stefano, Via C. Jan 15.
Ferraresi and Gandini, Viale Sabottino 2.
Impresa Lombardo Meridionale di Costruzioni, Piazza Piola 14.
Soc. Anon. Battista Mariani, 37 Via Monviso.
Ing. A. Mottura and G. Zaccheo, Via V. Hugo 2.
Ingg. A. M. Fili. Ragazzi, Via Montebelo 30.
S. I. A. F., Soc. It. Acquedotti and Fognature, Via Clerici 2.
Soc. Costruzioni A. Brambilla, Via Viviani 14.
Soc. Acc. Giulio Parelli and C., Via Clerici 13.
Soc. Anon. Impresa Edile Cugini Bernasconi, Via Fioravanti 33.

### Venetia Tridentina

(Bolzano)

Bolzano:

Impresa Costruzioni Bortolot, Via Roma 2.
Impresa Costruzioni A. Donati, Via Vittorio Emanuele 5.
Impresa Construzioni Giovanni Germani, Via Duca d'Aosta.
Impresa Construzioni Martini and Sartori, Via Carettai 24.

Bolzano (cont'd):

Impresa Costruzioni E. Medioli and Figli, via Druso.
Impresa Costruzioni Giuseppe Rabbiosi, Via Carduzzi 12.
Impresa Costruzioni Siderocementi, Via Regina Elena.
Impresa Costruzioni Ing. Tattara, Bonato and Sola, Via del Bersaglio.
S. A. Impresa Costruzioni, Via della Posta 4.
S. I. C. E. S., Via Stazione 11.
J. Torggler, Via del Littorio 1.

Veneto

(Padova)

Padova:

Soc. Anon. Ingg. Asti and Getto, Viale Codalunga, 8 bis.
Soc. Anon. Edilizia, Via C. Davila 7.
Soc. Anon, Ing. Hornbostel and G. Callegari, Via del Santo 9.

(Treviso)

Treviso:

Instituto Autonomo Case Popolari L. Luzzatti, Via Castelmenardo.
Ing. Pasquinelli and Co., Piazza San Vito.

(Venezia)

Venezia:

Cia. Immobiliare Edile, san Marco 4023.
S. A. Italiana "Ferrobeton", Cannaregio 5521.
S. A. Impresa Veneta Costruzioni, Cannaregio 5518.
Impresa Ing. G. Pasquali, San Marco 2500.
"Siderocemento" dell 'Ing. Giuseppe Colombo, S. Marco 4086-a.
Soc. Immobiliare Adriatica, Dorsoduro 3901.
S. A. Costruzione and Amministrazione Immobili, S. Marco 4246.
S. A. Cementi Armati Ing. Mantelli, S. Marco 4023.
S. A. Immobiliare Bacino Orseolo, S. Marco 1107-8.
Soc. Italiana Finanziaria Immobiliare, Dorsoduro 3901.
S. A. Veneziana Lavori Edilizi, S. Croce, 1917.
S. A. Cia. Immobiliare Edile, S. Marco 1125.

(Vicenzo)

Vicenzo:

Soc. Anon. Cooperativa Operai Muratori, Via Oratorio dei Servi 1, (Cooperative society of skilled construction workers and bricklayers).
Soc. Anon. Edilizia "Palladio", Via S. Biagio.
Soc. Anon. Vicentina Muratori and Manovali, Via Cappagnon.
Soc. Muratori B. Scambi and Co., Via Torretti 1.

Emilia

(Bologna)

Bologna:

Impresa "A. R. C. E.", 34 Via Rizzoli.

Bologna (cont'd):

Impresa Garbarino and Sciaccaluga, Via Montebello.
Impresa Ingg. Nobile and Forti, Strada Maggiore 37.
Soc. Anon. Costruzioni and Fondazioni, Via Lame.
Soc. Anon. Costruzioni Edilizie, 113 Via Lame.

(Ravenna)

Ravenna:

Impresa "C. E. S. A. R.", Via XIII Giugno.
Soc. Anon. Coop. Sindicale Muratori and Cementisti, 12 Via Oriani.

(Reggio Emilia)

Reggio Emilia:

Consorzio fra Le Cooperative di Produzione e Lavoro, 12 Via Garibaldi.

Toscana

(Firenze)

Firenze:

Impresa A. Allegri, 5 Via della Scala.
Dencini Piazzesi e Piccardi, 1 Via dei Boni.
Calisto Pontello, 7 Via Pier Capponi.
Impresa Romanelli and Co., 1 Via Speziali.
Impresa Ing. Mario Saccomanni, 60 Via Cavour.
Impresa Fratelli Taiuti, 15 Via Ricasoli.

(Livorno)

Livorno:

Pilade Macelloni, Viale Ippolito Nievo 20.
Soc. Anon. Gino Gallinari, Via D. Cestoni 12.
Sindicato Italiano Costruzioni Appalti Marittimi, Marzocco.
Sindacato Imprese Toscane, Piazza C. Alberto 9.

(Lucca)

Lucca:

Smeraldo Della Santina and F., Via de' Borghi.

(Pisa)

Pisa:

Impresa Costruzioni Ing. Giulio Buoneristiani and Co., Via Bonanno Pisano 53.

## Lazio

(Roma)

Roma:

Impresa Elia Federici, Via Famiano Nardini.
Impresa Pietro Cidonio, 11 Via XX Settembre.
Soc. Anon. Italiana Ferrobeton, 9 Via Catania.
Impresa Romolo Vaselli, 28 Piazza del Parlamento.
Instituto Nazionale per le Case Impiegati Stato "I. N. C. I. S.", 21 Via G. Pacini.
Instituto per le Case Popolari in Roma, 1 Lungotevere Tor di Nona.
Soc. Anon. Impresa Tudini Talenti, 4 Piazza in Lucina.

## Campania

(Napoli)

Napoli:

Soc. Italiana Appalti Costruzioni, Cantiere Materdei, Nuovo Rione Materdei.
A. C. M. E. Construction Co. (Construzioni Edile), 58 Corso Umberto I.
S. P. E. M. E. Soc. Partenopea Edilizia Moderna Economica, Piazza Mergellina 4, Stazione Funicolare.
Impresa Domenico Vitali e C., 42 Via Generale Orsini.
S. C. A. L. A. Soc. Construzioni Appalti Lavori Anonima, 210 Via Roma.
Soc. per il Risanamento di Napoli, 2 Piazza Nicola Amore.
E. L. S. A. Edile Lombarda Soc. Anon. 8-10 Via dei Mille.
Istituto per le Case Popolari di Napoli, 71 Domenico Morelli.
Istituto Meridionale di Edilizia Popolare 35 Via Giuseppe Verdi.
Soc. Puricelli, 80 Via M. Cianturco.
Autostrade Meridionali, S. A., 17 Traversa Municipio.
Ing. Giacinto Gigante (Soc. Ligure Napoletana), Via Generale Orsini.